

MONODROMY OF FIBER-TYPE ARRANGEMENTS AND ORBIT CONFIGURATION SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We prove similar theorems concerning the structure of bundles involving complements of fiber-type hyperplane arrangements and orbit configuration spaces. These results facilitate analysis of the fundamental groups of these spaces, which may be viewed as generalizations of the Artin pure braid group. In particular, we resolve two disparate conjectures. We show that the Whitehead group of the fundamental group of the complement of a fiber-type arrangement is trivial, as conjectured by Aravinda, Farrell, and Rouchon [AFR]. For the orbit configuration space corresponding to the natural action of a finite cyclic group on the punctured plane, we determine the structure of the Lie algebra associated to the lower central series of the fundamental group. Our results show that this Lie algebra is isomorphic to the module of primitives in the homology of the loop space of a related orbit configuration space, as conjectured by Xicoténcatl [Xi].

INTRODUCTION

Let M be a manifold without boundary of dimension at least two. The *configuration space* of n ordered points in M is the subspace of the product space M^n defined by

$$F(M, n) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in M^n \mid x_i \neq x_j \text{ if } i \neq j\}.$$

These spaces arise in numerous contexts, including of course that of braid groups. The symmetric group Σ_n acts freely on $F(M, n)$. The fundamental group of $F(M, n)/\Sigma_n$ is called the (full) braid group of M , and that of $F(M, n)$ is the pure braid group of M . In the case $M = \mathbb{C}$, these groups are the classical Artin braid groups, see the books of Birman [Bi] and Hansen [Ha], to which we refer as general references on braids.

Let Q_n denote a set of n distinct points in M . A fundamental property of configuration spaces is given by the following classical result, which we will use extensively.

Theorem (Fadell and Neuwirth [FN], Theorem 3). *For $\ell \leq n$, the projection onto the first ℓ coordinates, $p : F(M, n) \rightarrow F(M, \ell)$, is a locally trivial bundle, with fiber $F(M \setminus Q_\ell, n - \ell)$.*

The focus of this paper is on two related generalizations of configuration spaces. First, we study the class of *fiber-type arrangements*. An arrangement of hyperplanes is a finite collection of codimension one affine subspaces of Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^ℓ . See Orlik and Terao [OT] as a general reference on arrangements. The complement of an arrangement \mathcal{A} is the manifold $M(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbb{C}^\ell \setminus \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{A}} H$. The configuration space $F(\mathbb{C}, n)$ may be realized as the complement in \mathbb{C}^n of the braid arrangement consisting of the hyperplanes $H_{i,j} = \ker(x_j - x_i)$, $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Briefly, an arrangement is fiber-type if, as is the case for the braid arrangement, the complement sits atop a tower of fiber

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bundles, the projection maps of which are the restrictions to hyperplane complements of linear maps $\mathbb{C}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{k-1}$.

The second generalization arises in the following way. Let Γ be a (finite) group, acting freely on the manifold M . The *orbit configuration space* $F_\Gamma(M, n)$ is the subspace of the product space M^n consisting of all ordered n -tuples (x_1, \dots, x_n) of points in M for which the orbits $\Gamma \cdot x_i$ and $\Gamma \cdot x_j$ do not intersect for $i \neq j$. These spaces were recently studied by Xicoténcatl [Xi], who showed that, like their classical counterparts, they support certain Lie algebra structures in their loop space homology, and proved a fibration theorem generalizing the Fadell-Neuwirth theorem stated above.

In this paper, we use the Fadell-Neuwirth theorem to determine the structure of certain bundles involving both complements of fiber-type arrangements and orbit configuration spaces. These results, the proofs of which are straightforward and virtually identical, facilitate analysis of the fundamental groups of these spaces. As these spaces generalize configuration spaces, their fundamental groups may be viewed as generalizations of the Artin pure braid group. We pursue several structural aspects of these generalized pure braid groups. Much is already known about a number of these groups.

For a fiber-type arrangement \mathcal{A} , the group $G = \pi_1(M(\mathcal{A}))$ is an “almost direct product” of free groups. That is, the group G may be realized as an iterated semidirect product of free groups, the factors of which act on one another by conjugation. In [FR1], Falk and Randell use this structure to prove that fiber-type arrangement groups satisfy the celebrated LCS formula, relating the Betti numbers and the ranks of the lower central series quotients of these groups. For the Artin pure braid group, this result was obtained by other means by Kohno [K2]. Using the almost direct product structure of the group G of a fiber-type arrangement, one can also construct a finite free resolution of the integers over the group ring $\mathbb{Z}G$ and show that G is of type FL [CS2], show that G is residually nilpotent [FR2], orderable [Pa], etc..

Our results further reveal the structure of these groups. From the relationship with configuration spaces we establish, it follows that the conjugation action in the almost direct product structure is given by pure braid automorphisms. Using this, we show that fiber-type arrangement groups are strongly poly-free, see Definition 1.2.1. Aravinda, Farrell, and Roushon [AFR] have recently shown that the Whitehead group of any strongly poly-free group is trivial. Thus, the Whitehead group of a fiber-type arrangement group is trivial, as conjectured in [AFR].

In principle, we give an algorithm for presenting the group of a fiber-type arrangement as an almost direct product. Using a natural generalization of the techniques for computing the braid monodromy of a complex line arrangement developed in [CS1], we provide a method for calculating the pure braids which dictate the structure of fiber-type arrangement groups. We illustrate the method using the Coxeter arrangement of type B, giving a presentation of the Brieskorn generalized pure braid group PB_n which exhibits the iterated semidirect product structure of this group.

The complex reflection arrangements associated to full monomial groups provide a bridge between the two generalizations of configuration spaces we consider. The complement of such an arrangement may be realized as the orbit configuration space $F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$, where Γ is a finite cyclic group, acting on \mathbb{C}^* by multiplication by a primitive root of unity. By combining the above methods with known results on fundamental groups of hyperplane complements, we also obtain a presentation for the fundamental group of this orbit configuration space. This presentation is used to study the Lie algebra associated to the lower central series of this “pure monomial braid group,” revealing that the structure of this Lie algebra is as conjectured by Xicoténcatl [Xi].

Conventions. Denote by $\text{Aut}(G)$ the group of right automorphisms of a group G , with multiplication $\alpha \cdot \beta = \beta \circ \alpha$. For $u, v \in G$, write $u^v = v^{-1}uv$ and $[u, v] = uvu^{-1}v^{-1}$.

1. FIBER-TYPE ARRANGEMENTS

1.1. Monodromy of Fiber-Type Arrangements.

In this section, we identify the monodromy of a strictly linearly fibered arrangement. When iteratively applied to fiber-type arrangements, this identification gives the iterated semidirect product structure of the fundamental group of the complement of such an arrangement. We first recall the definitions of these arrangements, see [FR1, OT].

Definition 1.1.1. A hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} in $\mathbb{C}^{\ell+1}$ is *strictly linearly fibered* if there is a choice of coordinates $(\mathbf{x}, z) = (x_1, \dots, x_\ell, z)$ on $\mathbb{C}^{\ell+1}$ so that the restriction, p , of the projection $\mathbb{C}^{\ell+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\ell$, $(\mathbf{x}, z) \mapsto \mathbf{x}$, to the complement $M(\mathcal{A})$ is a fiber bundle projection, with base $p(M(\mathcal{A})) = M(\mathcal{B})$, the complement of an arrangement \mathcal{B} in \mathbb{C}^ℓ , and fiber the complement of finitely many points in \mathbb{C} . We say \mathcal{A} is strictly linearly fibered over \mathcal{B} .

Definition 1.1.2. An arrangement $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_1$ of finitely many points in \mathbb{C}^1 is *fiber-type*. An arrangement $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_\ell$ of hyperplanes in \mathbb{C}^ℓ is *fiber-type* if \mathcal{A} is strictly linearly fibered over a fiber-type arrangement $\mathcal{A}_{\ell-1}$ in $\mathbb{C}^{\ell-1}$.

The complement of a fiber-type arrangement sits atop a tower of fiber bundles

$$M(\mathcal{A}_\ell) \xrightarrow{p_\ell} M(\mathcal{A}_{\ell-1}) \xrightarrow{p_{\ell-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{p_2} M(\mathcal{A}_1) = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{d_1 \text{ points}\},$$

where the fiber of p_k is homeomorphic to the complement of d_k points in \mathbb{C} . Repeated application of the homotopy exact sequence of a bundle shows that $M(\mathcal{A}_\ell)$ is a $K(\pi, 1)$ space, where $\pi = \pi_1(M(\mathcal{A}_\ell))$. The integers $\{d_1, \dots, d_\ell\}$ are called the *exponents* of the fiber-type arrangement \mathcal{A} . In general, an arrangement \mathcal{A} is said to be $K(\pi, 1)$ if the complement $M(\mathcal{A})$ is an Eilenberg-MacLane space of type $K(\pi, 1)$.

Remark 1.1.3. The rank of an arrangement \mathcal{A} is the largest number of linearly independent hyperplanes in \mathcal{A} . A useful alternative definition of a fiber-type, or supersolvable, arrangement is given in [FT]: An (affine) arrangement \mathcal{A} is *supersolvable* if there is a sequence $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_\ell \supseteq \dots \supseteq \mathcal{A}_1$ such that $\text{rank } \mathcal{A}_{j+1} = \text{rank } \mathcal{A}_j + 1$ for each j , and for distinct $H, H' \in \mathcal{A}_j$ with $H \cap H' \neq \emptyset$, there exists $H'' \in \mathcal{A}_i$ with $i < j$ and $H \cap H' \subset H''$.

Example 1.1.4. Consider the braid arrangement, $\{\ker(y_i - y_j), 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$, in \mathbb{C}^n , with complement $F(\mathbb{C}, n) = \{\mathbf{y} \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid y_i \neq y_j \text{ if } i \neq j\}$, the configuration space of n ordered points in \mathbb{C} , where $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$. The braid arrangement is the prototypical example of a fiber-type arrangement. By the Fadell-Neuwirth theorem, projection onto the first n coordinates yields a bundle $p_{n+1} : F(\mathbb{C}, n+1) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, n)$, with fiber the complement of n points in \mathbb{C} .

As noted previously, the fundamental groups of $F(\mathbb{C}, n)$ and $F(\mathbb{C}, n)/\Sigma_n$ are the classical Artin braid groups P_n and B_n , see [Bi, Ha]. We record presentations of these groups. The full braid group has presentation

$$(1.1) \quad B_n = \left\langle \sigma_i \ (1 \leq i < n) \ \middle| \ \begin{array}{l} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i \sigma_{i+1} \ (1 \leq i < n-1) \\ \sigma_i \sigma_j = \sigma_j \sigma_i \ (|j-i| > 1) \end{array} \right\rangle.$$

The bundle of configuration spaces $p_{n+1} : F(\mathbb{C}, n+1) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, n)$ admits a section $s : F(\mathbb{C}, n) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, n+1)$, given by $s(\mathbf{y}) = (\mathbf{y}, z)$, where $z = (1 + \sum_{i=1}^n |y_i|^2)^{1/2}$. From this and the homotopy sequence of the bundle, it follows that the pure braid group admits the structure of an iterated semidirect product of free groups, $P_n = \mathbb{F}_{n-1} \rtimes_{\alpha_{n-1}} \dots \rtimes_{\alpha_2} \mathbb{F}_1$. The monodromy homomorphism $\alpha_k : P_k \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_k)$ is the

restriction to P_k of the Artin representation $\alpha_k : B_k \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_k)$, defined by

$$(1.2) \quad \alpha_k(\sigma_i)(t_j) = \begin{cases} t_i t_{i+1} t_i^{-1} & \text{if } j = i, \\ t_i & \text{if } j = i + 1, \\ t_j & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $\mathbb{F}_k = \langle t_1, \dots, t_k \rangle$. The standard presentation of the pure braid group exhibits the iterated semidirect product structure. The group P_n has generators

$$(1.3) \quad A_{i,j} = \sigma_{j-1} \cdots \sigma_{i+1} \sigma_i^2 \sigma_{i+1}^{-1} \cdots \sigma_{j-1}^{-1} \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq n),$$

and, for $j < l$, defining relations

$$(1.4) \quad A_{i,j}^{-1} A_{k,l} A_{i,j} = \begin{cases} (A_{i,l} A_{j,l}) A_{k,l} (A_{i,l} A_{j,l})^{-1} & \text{if } k = i \text{ or } k = j, \\ [A_{i,l} A_{j,l}] A_{k,l} [A_{i,l} A_{j,l}]^{-1} & \text{if } i < k < j, \\ A_{k,l} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We now identify the monodromy of a strictly linearly fibered arrangement. Suppose \mathcal{A} is strictly linearly fibered over \mathcal{B} , and write $|\mathcal{B}| = m$ and $|\mathcal{A}| = m + n$. It then follows from the definition that a defining polynomial for \mathcal{A} factors as

$$(1.5) \quad Q(\mathcal{A}) = Q(\mathcal{B}) \cdot \phi(\mathbf{x}, z)$$

where $Q(\mathcal{B}) = Q(\mathcal{B})(\mathbf{x})$ is a defining polynomial for \mathcal{B} , and $\phi(\mathbf{x}, z)$ is a product of n linear functions:

$$\phi(\mathbf{x}, z) = (z - g_1(\mathbf{x}))(z - g_2(\mathbf{x})) \cdots (z - g_n(\mathbf{x})), \quad g_j(\mathbf{x}) \text{ linear.}$$

Since $\phi(\mathbf{x}, z)$ has distinct roots for any $\mathbf{x} \in M(\mathcal{B})$, the associated *root map*

$$(1.6) \quad g : M(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n, \quad g(\mathbf{x}) = (g_1(\mathbf{x}), g_2(\mathbf{x}), \dots, g_n(\mathbf{x})),$$

takes values in the configuration space $F(\mathbb{C}, n)$.

Theorem 1.1.5. *Let \mathcal{B} be an arrangement of m hyperplanes, and let \mathcal{A} be an arrangement of $m + n$ hyperplanes which is strictly linearly fibered over \mathcal{B} . Then the bundle $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$ is equivalent to the pullback of the bundle of configuration spaces $p_{n+1} : F(\mathbb{C}, n + 1) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, n)$ along the map g .*

Proof. Denote points in $F(\mathbb{C}, n + 1)$ by (\mathbf{y}, z) , where $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in F(\mathbb{C}, n)$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfies $z \neq y_j$ for each j . Similarly, denote points in $M(\mathcal{A})$ by (\mathbf{x}, z) , where $\mathbf{x} \in M(\mathcal{B})$ and $\phi(\mathbf{x}, z) \neq 0$. Then $p_{n+1}(\mathbf{y}, z) = \mathbf{y}$ and $p(\mathbf{x}, z) = \mathbf{x}$.

Let $E = \{(\mathbf{x}, (\mathbf{y}, z)) \in M(\mathcal{B}) \times F(\mathbb{C}, n + 1) \mid g(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}\}$ be the total space of the pullback of $p_{n+1} : F(\mathbb{C}, n + 1) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, n)$ along g . It is then readily checked that the map $M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow E$ defined by $(\mathbf{x}, z) \mapsto (\mathbf{x}, (g(\mathbf{x}), z))$ is an equivalence of bundles. \square

Denote the fundamantal group of the complement of an arrangement \mathcal{A} by $G(\mathcal{A})$, or simply by G if the underlying arrangement is clear. We record some immediate consequences of the above result.

Corollary 1.1.6. *Let \mathcal{B} be an arrangement of m hyperplanes, and let \mathcal{A} be an arrangement of $m + n$ hyperplanes which is strictly linearly fibered over \mathcal{B} . Then,*

1. *the bundle $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$ admits a section;*
2. *the structure group of the bundle $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$ is the pure braid group P_n ;*
3. *the monodromy of the bundle $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$ factors as $\eta = \alpha_n \circ \gamma$, where $\alpha_n : P_n \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_n)$ is the Artin representation and $\gamma = g_* : G(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow P_n$ is the map on fundamental groups induced by g ; and*
4. *if \mathcal{B} is $K(\pi, 1)$, then \mathcal{A} is $K(\pi, 1)$ and the group $G(\mathcal{A})$ is isomorphic to the semidirect product $\mathbb{F}_n \rtimes_{\eta} G(\mathcal{B})$.*

Remark 1.1.7. Let g_i be the homotopy class of a meridional loop about the hyperplane H_i of \mathcal{B} . The classes g_i generate the group $G(\mathcal{B})$, see [OT]. Suppose \mathcal{A} is strictly linearly fibered over \mathcal{B} , and identify the fundamental group of the fiber of $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$ with the free group $\mathbb{F}_n = \langle t_1, \dots, t_n \rangle$. If \mathcal{B} is $K(\pi, 1)$, then so is \mathcal{A} , and $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_n \rightarrow G(\mathcal{A}) \hookrightarrow G(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow 1$ is split exact. Identify \mathbb{F}_n and $G(\mathcal{B})$ with their images in $G(\mathcal{A})$ under the inclusion and splitting respectively. Then the group $G(\mathcal{A})$ has presentation

$$G(\mathcal{A}) = \langle g_i \ (1 \leq i \leq m), t_j \ (1 \leq j \leq n) \mid g_i^{-1} t_j g_i = \eta(g_i)(t_j) \ (1 \leq j \leq n, 1 \leq i \leq m) \rangle.$$

The automorphism $\eta(g_i)$ is obtained by applying the Artin representation (1.2) to the pure braid $\gamma(g_i)$. A method for calculating the braids $\gamma(g_i)$ is presented in Section 1.3.

Now let \mathcal{A} be a fiber-type arrangement in \mathbb{C}^ℓ with exponents $\{d_1, \dots, d_\ell\}$. Then there is a choice of coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_ℓ) on \mathbb{C}^ℓ so that a defining polynomial for \mathcal{A} factors as $Q(\mathcal{A}) = \prod_{k=1}^\ell Q_k(x_1, \dots, x_k)$, where $\deg Q_k = d_k$ for each k , see (1.5). For each $j \leq \ell$, the polynomial $\prod_{k=1}^j Q_k$ defines a fiber-type arrangement \mathcal{A}_j in \mathbb{C}^j with exponents $\{d_1, \dots, d_j\}$, and \mathcal{A}_j is strictly linearly fibered over \mathcal{A}_{j-1} .

Identify the fundamental group of the fiber of the bundle $p_j : M(\mathcal{A}_j) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{A}_{j-1})$ with the free group \mathbb{F}_{d_j} on d_j generators for each j . The action of the group $G(\mathcal{A}_{j-1})$ on \mathbb{F}_{d_j} is the composition, $\eta_j := \alpha_{d_j} \circ \gamma_j$, of the Artin representation $\alpha_{d_j} : P_{d_j} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_{d_j})$ and the homomorphism $\gamma_j : G(\mathcal{A}_{j-1}) \rightarrow P_{d_j}$ induced by the map g_j of (1.6). Repeated application of Theorem 1.1.5 and Corollary 1.1.6 yields

Theorem 1.1.8. *The fundamental group $G(\mathcal{A}_\ell)$ of the complement of the fiber-type arrangement \mathcal{A}_ℓ admits the structure of an iterated semidirect product of free groups*

$$G(\mathcal{A}_\ell) = \mathbb{F}_{d_\ell} \rtimes_{\eta_\ell} \cdots \rtimes_{\eta_2} \mathbb{F}_{d_1},$$

with (split) pure braid extensions $\eta_j : G(\mathcal{A}_{j-1}) \rightarrow P_{d_j} < \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_{d_j})$.

Remark 1.1.9. For $1 \leq j \leq \ell$, fix generators $x_{q,j}$, $1 \leq q \leq d_j$, for the free group \mathbb{F}_{d_j} . Then the group $G = G(\mathcal{A}_\ell)$ has presentation

$$G = \langle x_{q,j} \ (1 \leq q \leq d_j, \ 1 \leq j \leq \ell) \mid x_{p,i}^{-1} x_{q,j} x_{p,i} = \eta_j(x_{p,i})(x_{q,j}) \ (i < j) \rangle.$$

1.2. Fiber-Type Arrangement Groups are Strongly Poly-Free.

As noted in the Introduction, the structure of the fundamental group of the complement of a fiber-type arrangement exhibited in Theorem 1.1.8 may be used to obtain a number of interesting and important consequences. In this section we record another, showing that these groups are strongly poly-free. We first recall the definition of this class of groups from [AFR].

Definition 1.2.1. A discrete group G is *strongly poly-free* if there exists a finite filtration of G by subgroups, $1 = G_0 < G_1 < \cdots < G_\ell = G$, which satisfies the conditions:

- (1) G_k is normal in G for each k ;
- (2) G_{k+1}/G_k is a finitely generated free group; and
- (3) for each $w \in G$ and each k , there is a compact surface Σ with non-empty boundary and a diffeomorphism $f : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ such that the induced homomorphism f_* on $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is equal to conj_w in $\text{Out}(\pi_1(\Sigma))$, where conj_w is the action of w on G_{k+1}/G_k by conjugation and $\pi_1(\Sigma)$ is identified with G_{k+1}/G_k via a suitable isomorphism.

Theorem 1.2.2 (Aravinda, Farrell, and Roushon [AFR], Theorem 2.1). *For each n , the pure braid group P_n is strongly poly-free.*

In light of this result, and those of Section 1.1, it is natural to speculate that the fundamental group of the complement of any fiber-type arrangement is strongly poly-free. This is indeed the case.

Theorem 1.2.3. *Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_\ell$ be a fiber-type arrangement. Then the fundamental group $G = G(\mathcal{A}_\ell)$ of the complement is strongly poly-free.*

Proof. From Theorem 1.1.8, we have $G \cong \mathbb{F}_{d_\ell} \rtimes_{\eta_\ell} \cdots \rtimes_{\eta_3} \mathbb{F}_{d_2} \rtimes_{\eta_2} \mathbb{F}_{d_1}$. For $1 \leq k \leq \ell$, let $G_k = \mathbb{F}_{d_\ell} \rtimes_{\eta_\ell} \cdots \rtimes_{\eta_{\ell-k+2}} \mathbb{F}_{d_{\ell-k+1}}$. Then G_k is normal in G and $G_{k+1}/G_k = \mathbb{F}_{d_{\ell-k}}$ is free, so conditions (1) and (2) of the definition are satisfied.

We show that condition (3) holds by induction on the cohomological dimension of G , which we may assume without loss of generality is equal to ℓ . In the case $\ell = 1$, $G = \mathbb{F}_d$ is a (single) finitely generated free group acting on itself by conjugation, and condition (3) clearly holds. In general, from Theorem 1.1.5 we have a commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{F}_{d_\ell} & \longrightarrow & G(\mathcal{A}_\ell) & \longrightarrow & G(\mathcal{A}_{\ell-1}) \longrightarrow 1 \\ & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \tilde{\gamma}_\ell & & \downarrow \gamma_\ell \\ 1 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{F}_{d_\ell} & \longrightarrow & P_{d_\ell+1} & \longrightarrow & P_{d_\ell} \longrightarrow 1 \end{array}$$

where γ_ℓ is induced by the map $g_\ell : M(\mathcal{A}_{\ell-1}) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, d_\ell)$ from (1.6), and $\tilde{\gamma}_\ell$ is induced by $\tilde{g}_\ell : M(\mathcal{A}_\ell) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, d_\ell + 1)$ defined by $\tilde{g}_\ell(\mathbf{x}, z) = (g_\ell(\mathbf{x}), z)$. From Corollary 1.1.6, we have $G(\mathcal{A}_\ell) = \mathbb{F}_{d_\ell} \rtimes_{\eta_\ell} G(\mathcal{A}_{\ell-1})$, where $\eta_\ell = \alpha_{d_\ell} \circ \gamma_\ell$ and $\alpha_{d_\ell} : P_{d_\ell} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_{d_\ell})$ is the Artin representation. Using the semidirect product structure, every element $w \in G(\mathcal{A}_\ell)$ may be expressed as $w = uv$, where $u \in \mathbb{F}_{d_\ell}$ and $v \in G(\mathcal{A}_{\ell-1})$.

For $w \in G(\mathcal{A}_\ell)$, consider the conjugation action of w on G_{k+1}/G_k . In the case $k = 0$, for $a \in G_1 = \mathbb{F}_{d_\ell}$ and $w = uv$ as above, we have

$$w^{-1}aw = v^{-1}u^{-1}auv = \eta_\ell(v)(u^{-1}au) = \gamma_\ell(v)^{-1}u^{-1}au\gamma_\ell(v).$$

Thus in this instance, conjugation by w coincides with conjugation by the pure braid $u \cdot \gamma_\ell(v) = \tilde{\gamma}_\ell(uv) = \tilde{\gamma}_\ell(w) \in P_{d_\ell+1}$. So for $k = 0$, condition (3) holds by the result of Aravinda, Farrell, and Roushon stated in Theorem 1.2.2 above.

For the case $k > 0$, let $a \in G(\mathcal{A}_{\ell-1})$ and consider $w^{-1}aw$. In this instance, we have

$$w^{-1}aw = v^{-1}u^{-1}auv = v^{-1}(u^{-1}aua^{-1})v \cdot v^{-1}av.$$

Now $v^{-1}(u^{-1}aua^{-1})v$ is in G_1 , since $u \in G_1$ and G_1 is normal in G . Consequently, the conjugation action of $w = uv$ on G_{k+1}/G_k coincides with that of $v \in G(\mathcal{A}_{\ell-1})$ for $k > 0$. So condition (3) holds by induction in this case. \square

In [AFR, Theorem 1.3], it is shown that the Whitehead group of the direct product of a strongly poly-free group G and a free abelian group is trivial, $Wh(G \times \mathbb{Z}^m) = 0$ for every $m \geq 0$. This result and Theorem 1.2.3 above yield the following, which resolves positively the conjecture of Aravinda, Farrell, and Roushon stated in [AFR, Section 2].

Corollary 1.2.4. *Let G be the fundamental group of the complement of a fiber-type arrangement \mathcal{A} . Then the Whitehead group of $G \times \mathbb{Z}^m$ is trivial for every $m \geq 0$.*

Remark 1.2.5. For $G = G(\mathcal{A})$ as above, note that the group $G \times \mathbb{Z}^m$ may itself be realized as the fundamental group of the complement of the fiber-type arrangement $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$, where \mathcal{B} is the arrangement of coordinate hyperplanes in \mathbb{C}^m .

1.3. Calculating the Monodromy.

In this section, we present a method for calculating the monodromy of the bundle $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$ for an arrangement \mathcal{A} of $m+n$ hyperplanes, strictly linearly fibered over the arrangement \mathcal{B} of m hyperplanes. This technique may be applied repeatedly to determine the iterated semidirect product structure of the group of a fiber-type arrangement, as we illustrate in the next section. Since the monodromy factors as $\eta = \alpha_n \circ \gamma : G(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_n)$, where $\alpha_n : P_n \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_n)$ is the Artin representation, we focus on the determination of the homomorphism $\gamma : G(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow P_n$ induced by the

map $g : M(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, m)$ from (1.6). As this is a natural generalization of the method for finding the braid monodromy of a complex line arrangement developed in [CS1], we call $\gamma : G(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow P_n$ the *braid monodromy* of the bundle $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$.

Write $\mathcal{B} = \{H_1, \dots, H_m\}$, and let L be a complex line in \mathbb{C}^ℓ that is transverse to \mathcal{B} . Denote the coordinate on L by x , and the point $L \cap H_j$ by q_j . Then $C := L \setminus \{q_1, \dots, q_m\}$ is the complement of $m = |\mathcal{B}|$ points in $L = \mathbb{C}$, and $\pi_1(C) = \mathbb{F}_m$. Let $i : C \hookrightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$ denote the natural inclusion, and let $\hat{g} = g \circ i : C \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, n)$ denote the restriction to C of the map $g : M(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, n)$. Passing to fundamental groups, we have $\hat{g}_* = \hat{\gamma} = \gamma \circ i_* : \mathbb{F}_m \rightarrow G(\mathcal{B}) \rightarrow P_n$. Since i_* is surjective, it suffices to determine the homomorphism $\hat{\gamma} : \mathbb{F}_m \rightarrow P_n$.

The pullback of the configuration space bundle $F(\mathbb{C}, n+1) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, n)$ along \hat{g} is equivalent to the restriction, $\hat{p} : Y \rightarrow C$, of the bundle $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$, where

$$Y = \{(x, z) \in C \times \mathbb{C} \mid \phi(x, z) \neq 0\} = \{(x, z) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid \prod_{j=1}^n (x - q_j) \cdot \phi(x, z) \neq 0\},$$

and $\phi(x, z)$ is the restriction of $\phi(\mathbf{x}, z)$ to L . The polynomial $\phi(x, z)$ defines an arrangement \mathcal{H} of n lines in \mathbb{C}^2 . The multiple points of \mathcal{H} necessarily lie on the lines $x = q_j$. Note that more than one such multiple point may lie on a given such line, and that there may be lines $x = q_j$ upon which no such multiple points lie. The present construction generalizes that of [CS1] in these senses.

Order the m distinct points q_j in $L = \mathbb{C}$ by decreasing real part, breaking ties by imaginary part. If $i < j$, then $\operatorname{Re}(q_i) > \operatorname{Re}(q_j)$, or $\operatorname{Re}(q_i) = \operatorname{Re}(q_j)$ and $\operatorname{Im}(q_i) < \operatorname{Im}(q_j)$. Fix a basepoint q_0 in C with $\operatorname{Re}(q_0) > \operatorname{Re}(q_1)$, and let $\xi = \xi(t)$ be a path in \mathbb{C} , emanating from q_0 and passing through the ordered points q_j . In a small disk $D_\epsilon(q_j)$ about q_j , take ξ to be a horizontal line segment, which passes through q_j from right to left as t increases, and let $q'_j = q_j - \epsilon$ and $q''_j = q_j + \epsilon$. Choose $\epsilon > 0$ small, so that $q_i \notin D_\epsilon(q_j)$ for $i \neq j$. Let $\xi_{j,j+1}$ be the portion of ξ from q''_j to q'_{j+1} , let ξ'_j be the portion of the boundary of the disk $D_\epsilon(q_j)$ from q'_j to q''_j , and ξ''_j the portion of $\partial D_\epsilon(q_j)$ from q''_j to q'_j (both oriented counterclockwise).

Let u_j denote the homotopy class of the loop in C based at q_0 which traverses the paths $\xi_{i,i+1}$ and ξ'_i for $i < j$ in the natural order, passes around q_j along ξ'_j and ξ''_j , and returns to q_0 along the $\xi_{i,i+1}$ and ξ'_i with $i < j$. Using these meridians, identify $\pi_1(C, q_0)$ with $\mathbb{F}_m = \langle u_1, \dots, u_m \rangle$. The monodromy of the bundle $\hat{p} : Y \rightarrow C$ is determined by the (pure) braids $\hat{\gamma}(u_j)$. Since the images $v_j = i_*(u_j)$ generate $G(\mathcal{B}) = \pi_1(M(\mathcal{B}))$, these braids also determine the monodromy of $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$.

The braids $\hat{\gamma}(u_j) = \gamma(v_j)$ may be calculated from the *braided wiring diagram* $\mathcal{W} = \{(x, z) \in \xi \times \mathbb{C} \mid \phi(x, z) = 0\}$ associated to the path ξ , cf. [CS1, Section 5]. For $q \neq q_j$, $1 \leq j \leq m$, the set $\mathcal{W} \cap \{x = q\}$ consists of n distinct points, the intersections of the lines of \mathcal{H} with $\{x = q\}$. Order the lines of \mathcal{H} by increasing real part of the n points of $\mathcal{W} \cap \{x = q_0\}$, breaking ties as above. Let $[n] = \{1, \dots, n\}$. The diagram \mathcal{W} may be (abstractly) specified by a sequence of partitions of $[n]$ and braids,

$$\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}_m = \{I(1), \beta_{1,2}, I(2), \beta_{2,3}, \dots, \beta_{m-1,m}, I(m), \beta_{m,m+1}\}.$$

The braids $\beta_{i,i+1}$ are elements of the full braid group B_n , obtained by tracing the components of \mathcal{W} over the path $\xi_{i,i+1}$, see [CS1, Section 4.4]. The partitions

$$I(j) = (I_1(j) \mid I_2(j) \mid \dots \mid I_r(j)) = (1, \dots, j_1 \mid j_1 + 1, \dots, j_2 \mid \dots \mid j_{r-1} + 1, \dots, n)$$

record the ordering at $x = q'_j$ of the lines of \mathcal{H} which meet at $x = q_j$. If no lines of \mathcal{H} meet at $x = q_j$, then $I(j) = (1 \mid 2 \mid \dots \mid n)$ consists of n singletons.

To each block $I_k = \{i, i+1, \dots, i+s\}$ of such a partition I , we associate a permutation braid μ_{I_k} , a half twist on I_k , given in terms of the standard generators of B_n by

$$\mu_{I_k} = (\sigma_i \cdots \sigma_{i+s-1})(\sigma_i \cdots \sigma_{i+s-2}) \cdots (\sigma_i \cdots \sigma_{i+1})(\sigma_i).$$

If $|I_k| = 1$, set $\mu_{I_k} = 1$. Note that μ_{I_k} and $\mu_{I_{k'}}$ commute for $k \neq k'$, and that the product $\Upsilon_I = \mu_{I_1} \cdots \mu_{I_r}$ records the braiding of the components of \mathcal{W} over each of the paths ξ'_j and ξ''_j . The local (braid) monodromy around the point q_j is given by $\Upsilon_{I(j)}^2$, the product of the full twists $\mu_{I_k}^2$. The braid monodromy $\hat{\gamma} : \mathbb{F}_m \rightarrow P_n$ is then given by

$$(1.7) \quad \hat{\gamma}(u_j) = \beta_j^{-1} \Upsilon_{I(j)}^2 \beta_j,$$

where the conjugating braids β_j satisfy $\beta_1 = 1$ and $\beta_{j+1} = \beta_{j,j+1} \cdot \Upsilon_{I(j)} \cdot \beta_j$ for $j \geq 1$.

We express the braid monodromy solely in terms of pure braids, cf. [CS1, Section 5.3]. Recall the original ordering of the lines of \mathcal{H} at the basepoint $x = q_0$. Let $V(j) = (V_1(j) \mid V_2(j) \mid \cdots \mid V_r(j))$ be the partition of $[n]$ recording the indices of these lines meeting at $x = q_j$ in terms of this ordering. To a block $V_k = \{k_1, \dots, k_s\}$ of such a partition (with $k_i < k_{i+1}$), associate the full twist on V_k , given in terms of the standard generators of P_n by

$$A_{V_k} = (A_{k_1, k_2}) \cdot (A_{k_1, k_3} A_{k_2, k_3}) \cdots (A_{k_1, k_s} \cdots A_{k_{s-1}, k_s}).$$

Geometrically, these braids are obtained by gathering the strands indexed by V_k together behind the remaining strands, performing a full twist on the V_k strands, and then returning these strands to their original positions. If $s = 1$, set $A_{V_k} = 1$. Expressing (1.7) in terms of pure braids yields

Theorem 1.3.1. *The braid monodromy $\hat{\gamma} : \mathbb{F}_m \rightarrow P_n$ of the bundle $\hat{p} : Y \rightarrow C$, and hence that of the strictly linearly fibered bundle $p : M(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{B})$, is given by*

$$(1.8) \quad \gamma \circ i_*(u_j) = \hat{\gamma}(u_j) = \prod_{k=1}^r A_{V_k(j)}^{\zeta_k} = \prod_{k=1}^r \zeta_k^{-1} \cdot A_{V_k(j)} \cdot \zeta_k,$$

where $\zeta_k \in P_n$ is determined by the subdiagram \mathcal{W}_{j-1} of \mathcal{W} and the block $V_k(j)$.

Remark 1.3.2. If \mathcal{A} is strictly linearly fibered over \mathcal{B} , the associated braid monodromy determines the rank two elements of the intersection poset $L(\mathcal{A})$ in the following way. Order the hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{H} = \{\mathcal{H}_1, \dots, \mathcal{H}_n\}$ as indicated above. Let $g \in G(\mathcal{B})$ be a meridian about a hyperplane H of \mathcal{B} , with associated monodromy generator $\gamma(g) = \prod_{k=1}^r A_{V_k}^{\zeta_k}$. Then the blocks V_k record those hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{B}$ which meet H in codimension two. In other words, for each k , we have $H \cap (\bigcap_{j \in V_k} \mathcal{H}_j) \in L_2(\mathcal{A})$. Thus, $L_2(\mathcal{A})$ consists of elements of this form, together with elements of $L_2(\mathcal{B})$.

In addition to recording combinatorial information, the expression (1.8) of the braid monodromy also sheds light on the presentations of strictly linearly fibered and fiber-type arrangement groups noted in Remarks 1.1.7 and 1.1.9. To this end, we briefly describe the behavior of pure braids of the form (1.8) under the Artin representation. Note that the factors of these braids commute, $[A_{V_k(j)}^{\zeta_k}, A_{V_l(j)}^{\zeta_l}] = 1$. For $t \in \mathbb{F}_n$, let \tilde{t} denote some conjugate of t . Let $V = (V_1 \mid V_2 \mid \cdots \mid V_r)$ be a partition of $[n]$. If $V_k = \{k_1, \dots, k_s\}$ is a block of V , set $\tilde{t}_{V_k} = \tilde{t}_{k_1} \cdots \tilde{t}_{k_s}$.

Proposition 1.3.3. *Let $\gamma = \prod_{k=1}^r A_{V_k}^{\zeta_k}$ be a braid with commuting factors associated to the partition V of $[n]$, and let $\alpha_n : P_n \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_n)$ be the Artin representation. Then*

$$\alpha_n(\gamma)(t_j) = \tilde{t}_{V_k} \cdot \tilde{t}_j \cdot \tilde{t}_{V_k}^{-1},$$

where V_k is the unique block of V containing j .

Proof. Write $\gamma = B \cdot A_{V_k}^{\zeta_k}$, where $j \in V_k$ and $B = \prod_{l \neq k} A_{V_l}^{\zeta_l}$, and identify a pure braid with its image under the Artin representation. Then $\alpha_n(\gamma)(t_j) = \gamma(t_j) = A_{V_k}^{\zeta_k} \circ B(t_j)$. The action of $P_n < \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_n)$ is by conjugation, so $\gamma(t_j) = \zeta_k \circ A_{V_k}(w \cdot t_j \cdot w^{-1})$, where $w \cdot t_j \cdot w^{-1} = \zeta_k^{-1} \circ B(t_j)$. A calculation with the Artin representation reveals that $A_{V_k}(t_j) = t_{V_k} \cdot t_j \cdot t_{V_k}^{-1}$ for $j \in V_k$. So we have $\gamma(t_j) = v \cdot \zeta_k(t_{V_k} \cdot t_j \cdot t_{V_k}^{-1}) \cdot v^{-1}$, where $v = \zeta_k \circ A_{V_k}(w)$, and the result follows. \square

1.4. The Coxeter Arrangement of type B.

Let \mathcal{B}_n denote the Coxeter arrangement of type B in \mathbb{C}^n , with defining polynomial

$$Q(\mathcal{B}_n) = x_1 \cdots x_n \prod_{i < j} (x_j^2 - x_i^2),$$

and complement $M(\mathcal{B}_n)$. As shown by Brieskorn [Br], this arrangement is fiber-type, and the fundamental group of $M(\mathcal{B}_n)$ is the pure braid group of type B, $G(\mathcal{B}_n) = PB_n$. We illustrate the method described in the previous section by determining the iterated semidirect product structure of this generalized pure braid group.

Denote the n^2 hyperplanes of \mathcal{B}_n by $H_i = \ker(x_i)$ and $H_{i,j}^\pm = \ker(x_j \pm x_i)$. The line $L = \{(x, 2x + b_2, \dots, nx + b_n)\}$, where $b_k = (2k + 1)!$, is transverse to \mathcal{B}_n . Write $L \cap H_i = h_i$ and $L \cap H_{i,j}^\pm = h_{i,j}^\pm$. Notice that these points are real, and check that

$$h_{n-1,n}^- < \cdots < h_{1,n}^- < h_n < h_{1,n}^+ < \cdots < h_{n-1,n}^+ < \cdots < h_{1,2}^- < h_2 < h_{1,2}^+ < h_1.$$

With this notation, we have $C = L \setminus \{h_i\} \cup \{h_{i,j}^\pm\}$.

The arrangement \mathcal{B}_{n+1} is strictly linearly fibered over \mathcal{B}_n , and has defining polynomial $Q(\mathcal{B}_{n+1}) = Q(\mathcal{B}_n) \cdot \phi_n(\mathbf{x}, z)$, where

$$\phi_n(\mathbf{x}, z) = (z + x_n) \cdots (z + x_1) \cdot z \cdot (z - x_1) \cdots (z - x_n).$$

Let $g_n : M(\mathcal{B}_n) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, 2n + 1)$ be the associated root map (cf. (1.6)), inducing $\gamma_n : PB_n \rightarrow P_{2n+1}$ on fundamental groups, and let \hat{g}_n denote the restriction of g_n to C . The restriction, $\phi_n(x, z)$, of $\phi_n(\mathbf{x}, z)$ to L defines an arrangement \mathcal{H}^n of $2n + 1$ lines in \mathbb{C}^2 . These lines have real defining equations, so let $q_0 \in C$ be a real basepoint with $h_1 < q_0$, and let $\xi = [d, q_0]$ be a line segment along the real axis in L with $d < h_{n-1,n}^-$. The resulting wiring diagram \mathcal{BW}^n is unbraided: the braids $\beta_{i,i+1} = 1$ are all trivial. The arrangement \mathcal{H}^2 and diagram \mathcal{BW}^3 are depicted in Figure 1.

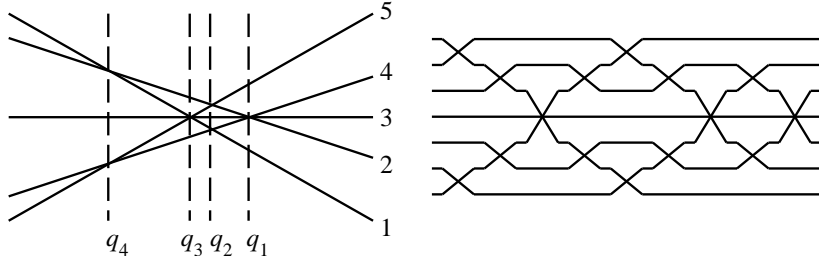


FIGURE 1. Type B wiring diagrams for $n = 2$ (left) and $n = 3$ (right)

Example 1.4.1. We explicitly carry out the monodromy calculation in the case $n = 2$. Write $q_1 = h_1$, $q_2 = h_{1,2}^-$, $q_3 = h_2$, and $q_4 = h_{1,2}^+$. Referring to Figure 1, we see that the partitions $I(j)$ and associated braids $\Upsilon_{I(j)}$ are

$$\begin{aligned} I(1) = I(3) &= (1 \mid 2, 3, 4 \mid 5), & \Upsilon_{I(1)} = \Upsilon_{I(3)} &= 1 \cdot \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \sigma_2 \cdot 1, \\ I(2) = I(4) &= (1, 2 \mid 3 \mid 4, 5), & \Upsilon_{I(2)} = \Upsilon_{I(4)} &= \sigma_1 \cdot 1 \cdot \sigma_4. \end{aligned}$$

Thus the braids β_j appearing in (1.7) are $\beta_1 = 1$, $\beta_2 = \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \sigma_2$, $\beta_3 = \sigma_1 \sigma_4 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \sigma_2$, and $\beta_4 = \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \sigma_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_4 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \sigma_2$.

Write $\pi_1(C) = \mathbb{F}_4 = \langle u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4 \rangle$ as before. Combing the braid as in (1.8), the braid monodromy $\hat{\gamma}_2 : \mathbb{F}_4 \rightarrow P_5$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\gamma}_2(u_1) &= A_{2,3,4}, & \hat{\gamma}_2(u_2) &= A_{1,2} A_{1,3} A_{1,4} A_{1,3}^{-1} A_{1,2}^{-1} \cdot A_{2,5}, \\ \hat{\gamma}_2(u_3) &= A_{1,2} A_{1,3,5} A_{1,2}^{-1}, & \hat{\gamma}_2(u_4) &= A_{1,2} \cdot A_{4,5}. \end{aligned}$$

These braids act on $\mathbb{F}_5 = \langle t_1, \dots, t_5 \rangle$ via the Artin representation $\alpha_5 : P_5 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_5)$. Write $\hat{\eta}_2 = \alpha_5 \circ \hat{\gamma}_2$. A calculation using (1.2) yields $\hat{\eta}_2(u_i)(t_j) = w_{i,j} t_j w_{i,j}^{-1}$, where

$$w_{1,j} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } j = 1, 5, \\ t_2 t_3 t_4 & \text{if } j = 2, 3, 4, \end{cases} \quad w_{2,j} = \begin{cases} t_1 t_2 t_3 t_4 t_3^{-1} t_2^{-1} & \text{if } j = 1, \\ t_2 t_5 & \text{if } j = 2, 5, \\ [t_2, t_5] & \text{if } j = 3, \\ [t_2, t_5] t_3^{-1} t_2^{-1} t_1 t_2 t_3 & \text{if } j = 4, \end{cases}$$

$$w_{3,j} = \begin{cases} t_1 t_2 t_3 t_5 t_2^{-1} & \text{if } j = 1, \\ 1, & \text{if } j = 2, \\ t_2^{-1} t_1 t_2 t_3 t_5 & \text{if } j = 3, 5, \\ [t_2^{-1} t_1 t_2 t_3, t_5] & \text{if } j = 4, \end{cases} \quad w_{4,j} = \begin{cases} t_1 t_2 & \text{if } j = 1, 2, \\ 1 & \text{if } j = 3, \\ t_4 t_5 & \text{if } j = 4, 5. \end{cases}$$

The braid monodromy $\hat{\gamma}_2 : \mathbb{F}_4 \rightarrow P_5$ descends to $\gamma_2 : PB_2 \rightarrow P_5$. With the above Artin representation calculation, this realizes the group PB_3 as a semidirect product, $PB_3 = \mathbb{F}_5 \rtimes_{\eta_2} PB_2$. We momentarily defer further discussion of this realization.

In general, the group PB_n is generated by the images of the generators u_j of $\pi_1(C)$ under the map induced by inclusion $i : C \hookrightarrow M(\mathcal{B}_n)$. These images, c_j , $a_{i,j}$, and $b_{i,j}$, are homotopy classes of meridional loops about the hyperplanes H_j , $H_{i,j}^-$, and $H_{i,j}^+$ respectively. So for instance, $c_1 = i_*(u_1)$, $b_{1,2} = i_*(u_2)$, $c_2 = i_*(u_3)$, and $a_{1,2} = i_*(u_4)$. The structure of the wiring diagram \mathcal{BW}^n is analogous to those exhibited in the examples shown in Figure 1. Analysis of this structure and the ensuing braid monodromy calculation are left to the reader. Define $U_{r,s} \in P_{2n+1}$ by $U_{r,s} = A_{r,r+1} A_{r,r+2} \cdots A_{r,s}$. The result is

Proposition 1.4.2. *The braid monodromy $\gamma : PB_n \rightarrow P_{2n+1}$ is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(c_j) &= U_{n-j+1,n} A_{n-j+1,n+1,n+j+1} U_{n-j+1,n}^{-1} \\ \gamma(a_{i,j}) &= A_{n+i+1,n+j+1} \cdot U_{n-j+1,n-i} A_{n-j+1,n-i+1} U_{n-j+1,n-i}^{-1} \\ \gamma(b_{i,j}) &= A_{n-i+1,n+j+1} \cdot U_{n-j+1,n+i} A_{n-j+1,n+i+1} U_{n-j+1,n+i}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

As in the case $n = 2$ above, applying the Artin representation yields the semidirect product structure of $PB_{n+1} = \mathbb{F}_{2n+1} \rtimes_{\eta_n} PB_n$. The correspondence between the generators t_i of \mathbb{F}_{2n+1} and the meridional generators of PB_{n+1} is

$$t_i = \begin{cases} b_{n-i+1,n+1} & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ c_{n+1} & \text{if } i = n+1, \\ a_{i-n-1,n+1} & \text{if } n+2 \leq i \leq 2n+1. \end{cases}$$

Carrying out the aforementioned Artin representation calculations for $k = 1, \dots, n-1$ yields a presentation of the group PB_n which exhibits the iterated semidirect product structure. We suppress these lengthy calculations, and state the result below. For $i < j$, let $\bar{a}_{i,j} = a_{1,j} a_{2,j} \cdots a_{i-1,j}$ and $\bar{b}_{i,j} = b_{i-1,j} \cdots b_{2,j} b_{1,j}$, and write $\hat{b}_{i,j} = b_{i,j}^{\bar{b}_{i,j}}$.

Theorem 1.4.3. *The Brieskorn generalized pure braid group admits the structure of an iterated semidirect product of free groups, $PB_n = \mathbb{F}_{2n-1} \rtimes \cdots \rtimes \mathbb{F}_3 \rtimes \mathbb{F}_1$, where $\mathbb{F}_{2j-1} = \langle c_j, a_{i,j}, b_{i,j} \mid 1 \leq i < j \rangle$. For $j < l$, the action of \mathbb{F}_{2j-1} on \mathbb{F}_{2l-1} is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} a_{i,j}^{-1} a_{k,l} a_{i,j} &= p_k a_{k,l} p_k^{-1}, & a_{i,j}^{-1} b_{k,l} a_{i,j} &= q_k b_{k,l} q_k^{-1}, & a_{i,j}^{-1} c_l a_{i,j} &= c_l, \\ b_{i,j}^{-1} a_{k,l} b_{i,j} &= u_k a_{k,l} u_k^{-1}, & b_{i,j}^{-1} b_{k,l} b_{i,j} &= v_k b_{k,l} v_k^{-1}, & b_{i,j}^{-1} c_l b_{i,j} &= w_l c_l w_l^{-1}, \\ c_j^{-1} a_{k,l} c_j &= x_k a_{k,l} x_k^{-1}, & c_j^{-1} b_{k,l} c_j &= y_k b_{k,l} y_k^{-1}, & c_j^{-1} c_l c_j &= z_l z_l^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $w_l = [b_{i,l}, a_{j,l}]$, $y_j = b_{j,l} \bar{b}_{j,l} c_j a_{j,l} \bar{b}_{j,l}^{-1}$, $y_k = 1$ for $k \neq j$, $z = \hat{b}_{j,l} c_l a_{j,l}$ and

$$p_k = \begin{cases} a_{i,l} a_{j,l} & k = i, j, \\ [a_{i,l}, a_{j,l}] & i < k < j, \\ 1 & \text{else,} \end{cases} \quad q_k = \begin{cases} \hat{b}_{j,l}^{-1} & k = i, \\ b_{j,l} \hat{b}_{i,l}^{-1} & k = j, \\ 1 & \text{else,} \end{cases} \quad x_k = \begin{cases} [\hat{b}_{j,l} c_l, a_{j,l}] & k < j, \\ \hat{b}_{j,l} c_l & k = j, \\ 1 & \text{else,} \end{cases}$$

$$u_k = \begin{cases} [b_{i,l}, a_{j,l}] & k < i \text{ or } i < k < j, \\ [b_{i,l}, a_{j,l}] \hat{b}_{j,l}^{c_l \bar{a}_{i,l}} & \text{if } k = i, \\ b_{i,l} & k = j, \\ 1 & \text{else,} \end{cases} \quad v_k = \begin{cases} [b_{i,l}, a_{j,l}] & k < i, \\ b_{i,l} a_{j,l} & k = i, \\ b_{j,l} [\hat{b}_{j,l} c_l \bar{a}_{i,l}, a_{i,l}] a_{i,l} & k = j, \\ 1 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Remark 1.4.4. In [Le, Section 3.8], Leibman obtains a presentation of the group PB_n by different means. We have verified that this presentation and that of Theorem 1.4.3 are equivalent for small n . We have not been able to carry out this verification in general, as there appears to be a typographical error in [Le] affecting the general case.

2. ORBIT CONFIGURATION SPACES

2.1. Orbit Configuration Space Bundles.

Let M be a manifold without boundary, and let Γ be a finite group which acts freely on M . The *orbit configuration space* consists of all ordered n -tuples of points in M which lie in distinct orbits:

$$F_\Gamma(M, n) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in M^n \mid \Gamma \cdot x_i \cap \Gamma \cdot x_j = \emptyset \text{ if } i \neq j\}.$$

Let Q_n^Γ denote the union of n distinct orbits, $\Gamma \cdot x_1, \dots, \Gamma \cdot x_n$, in M . In [Xi], Xicoténcatl proves the following theorem, a natural generalization to orbit configuration spaces of the Fadell-Neuwirth theorem stated in the Introduction.

Theorem 2.1.1 (Xicoténcatl [Xi], Theorem 2.2.2). *For $\ell \leq n$, the projection onto the first ℓ coordinates, $p_\Gamma : F_\Gamma(M, n) \rightarrow F_\Gamma(M, \ell)$, is a locally trivial bundle, with fiber $F_\Gamma(M \setminus Q_\ell^\Gamma, n - \ell)$.*

The proof given in [Xi] is a natural adaptation of that of [FN] for classical configuration spaces. For the special case $n - \ell = 1$, we give here a different proof, similar to that of Theorem 1.1.5, which sheds light on the structure of these bundles.

Suppose that the order of the finite group Γ is r , and define a map from the orbit configuration space to the classical configuration space by sending a n -tuple of points in M to their orbits. Explicitly, define $f : F_\Gamma(M, n) \rightarrow F(M, rn)$ by $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (\Gamma \cdot x_1, \dots, \Gamma \cdot x_n)$.

Theorem 2.1.2. *The orbit configuration space bundle $p_\Gamma : F_\Gamma(M, n+1) \rightarrow F_\Gamma(M, n)$ is equivalent to the pullback of the bundle $p_{rn+1} : F(M, rn+1) \rightarrow F(M, rn)$ of classical configuration spaces along the map f .*

Proof. Denote points in $F(M, rn+1)$ by (\mathbf{y}, z) , where $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_{rn}) \in F(M, rn)$ and $z \in M$ satisfies $z \neq y_j$ for each j . Similarly, denote points in $F_\Gamma(M, n+1)$ by (\mathbf{x}, z) , where $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in F_\Gamma(M, n)$ and $z \in M$ satisfies $\Gamma \cdot z \cap \Gamma \cdot x_j = \emptyset$ for each j . Then $p_{rn+1}(\mathbf{y}, z) = \mathbf{y}$ and $p_\Gamma(\mathbf{x}, z) = \mathbf{x}$.

Let $E = \{(\mathbf{x}, (\mathbf{y}, z)) \in F_\Gamma(M, n) \times F(M, rn+1) \mid f(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{y}\}$ be the total space of the pullback of $p_{rn+1} : F(M, rn+1) \rightarrow F(M, rn)$ along f . It is then readily checked that the map $F_\Gamma(M, n+1) \rightarrow E$ defined by $(\mathbf{x}, w) \mapsto (\mathbf{x}, (f(\mathbf{x}), w))$ is an equivalence of bundles. \square

We are mainly interested in the case where the finite cyclic group $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$ acts freely on the manifold $M = \mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ by multiplication by the primitive r -th root of unity $\zeta = \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}/r)$. In this instance, Theorem 1.1.5 provides a useful alternative to the above result. This orbit configuration space is given by

$$F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \mid x_j \neq \zeta^p x_i \text{ for } i \neq j \text{ and } 1 \leq p \leq r\},$$

and thus may be realized as the complement in \mathbb{C}^n of the arrangement $\mathcal{A}_{r,n}$ consisting of the hyperplanes $H_j = \ker(x_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq n$, and $H_{i,j}^{(p)} = \ker(x_j - \zeta^p x_i)$, $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, $1 \leq p \leq r$. These are the reflecting hyperplanes of the full monomial group $G(r, n)$, the complex reflection group isomorphic to the wreath product of the symmetric group Σ_n and $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$, so we call $\mathcal{A}_{r,n}$ the (full) monomial arrangement. The projection $p_\Gamma : F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n) \rightarrow F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n-1)$ reveals the fiber-type structure of this arrangement: $\mathcal{A}_{r,k+1}$ is strictly linearly fibered over $\mathcal{A}_{r,k}$ for $1 \leq k < n$. For the arrangement $\mathcal{A}_{r,k+1}$, the root map $g_k : F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, k) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, rk+1)$ of (1.6) is given by

$$(2.1) \quad g_k(x_1, \dots, x_k) = (0, \zeta x_1, \dots, \zeta^r x_1, \zeta x_2, \dots, \zeta^r x_2, \dots, \zeta x_k, \dots, \zeta^r x_k).$$

We explicitly record the results of Theorems 1.1.5 and 1.1.8 in this special case.

Theorem 2.1.3. *For $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$ acting freely on \mathbb{C}^* , the orbit configuration space bundle $p_\Gamma : F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n+1) \rightarrow F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$ is equivalent to the pullback of the classical configuration space bundle $p_{rn+2} : F(\mathbb{C}, rn+2) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, rn+1)$ along the map g_n . Consequently,*

1. *the bundle $p_\Gamma : F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n+1) \rightarrow F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$ admits a section;*
2. *the structure group of the bundle $p_\Gamma : F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n+1) \rightarrow F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$ is the Artin pure braid group on $rn+1$ strands P_{rn+1} ;*
3. *the monodromy of $p_\Gamma : F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n+1) \rightarrow F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$ factors as $\alpha_{rn+1} \circ \gamma_n$, where $\gamma_n : \pi_1(F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)) \rightarrow P_{rn+1}$ is the map on fundamental groups induced by g_n , and $\alpha_{rn+1} : P_{rn+1} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_{rn+1})$ is the Artin representation;*
4. *the arrangement $\mathcal{A}_{r,n}$ is $K(\pi, 1)$, and the group $\pi_1(F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)) = \times_{j=1}^n \mathbb{F}_{r(j-1)+1}$ admits the structure of an iterated semidirect product of free groups.*

2.2. Pure Monomial Braid Groups.

In this section, we investigate the structure of the fundamental group of the orbit configuration space $F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$, where $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$. Since this space is the complement of the reflection arrangement associated to the monomial group $G(r, n)$, we call this fundamental group the *pure monomial braid group*, and write $P(r, n) = \pi_1(F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n))$.

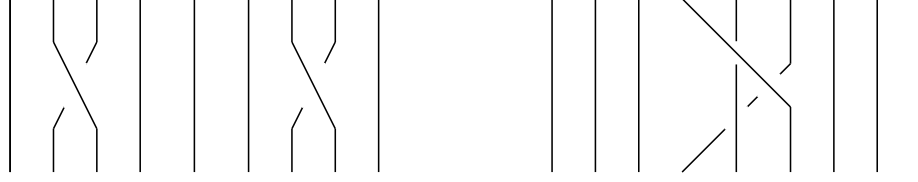
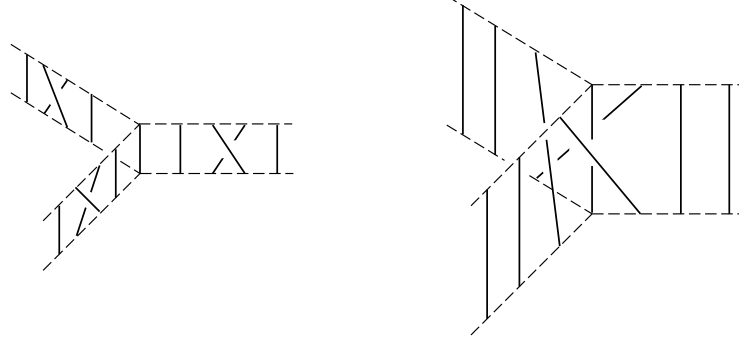
We first construct some geometric braids in the orbit configuration space $F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$. A classical braid on n strands may be described as (an equivalence class of) the motion of n distinct points in the plane through time. Thus a braid β may be represented by a collection of n maps $\beta(t) = (b_1(t), \dots, b_n(t))$, $b_j : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, which satisfy $\beta(0) = \beta(1)$ (as sets), and $b_i(t) \neq b_j(t)$ for all t if $i \neq j$. If $b_j(0) = b_j(1)$ for each j , the braid β is pure, and represents an element of the fundamental group of the configuration space $F(\mathbb{C}, n)$. We adapt these ideas to the orbit configuration space $F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$.

The root map $g_n : F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{C}, rn+1)$ of (2.1) is an imbedding, and the orbit configuration space $F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$ is homeomorphic to the section $S(r, n)$ of $F(\mathbb{C}, rn+1)$ defined by the image of g_n . If β is a braid in the configuration space $F(\mathbb{C}, rn+1)$, call β a *monomial braid* if $\beta(t) \in S(r, n)$ for all t . We give two relevant examples.

Define monomial braids $\rho_i = \rho_i(t)$ by

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \rho_0 &= g_n \circ (\exp(2\pi t\sqrt{-1}/r), 2, 3, \dots, n), \text{ and} \\ \rho_i &= g_n \circ (1, \dots, i-1, i - \exp(\pi t\sqrt{-1}), i+1 + \exp(\pi t\sqrt{-1}), i+2, \dots, n) \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq i < n$. Pictures of these braids, for small r , are given in Figures 2 and 3.

FIGURE 2. Monomial braids ρ_2 (left) and ρ_0 (right) for $r = 2$ FIGURE 3. Monomial braids ρ_2 (left) and ρ_0 (right) for $r = 3$

Expressing these monomial braids in terms of the standard generators σ_i of the Artin braid group B_{rn+1} is in general fairly difficult. We describe one way to accomplish this.

For each i , the strands of the braid ρ_i emanate from the points $0, k\zeta^p \in \mathbb{C}$, $1 \leq k \leq n$, $1 \leq p \leq r$. Order these $rn + 1$ strands as follows:

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{array}{cccccccccccc} \text{strand \# :} & 1 & 2 & 3 & \dots & r & r+1 & r+2 & \dots & 2r+1 & \dots \\ \text{point :} & 0 & \zeta & \zeta^2 & \dots & \zeta^{r-1} & \zeta^r & 2\zeta & \dots & 2\zeta^r & \dots \end{array}$$

For $p = 1, \dots, r-1$, successively rotate the rays $\zeta^{r-p} \cdot \mathbb{R}^+$ until the initial points of the strands lies on the positive real axis in order. With these choices, the monomial braids are given by

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \rho_0 &= \sigma_r \sigma_{r-1} \cdots \sigma_1 \sigma_1, \\ \rho_1 &= \tau_1^{-1} \cdot \sigma_2 \sigma_4 \cdots \sigma_{2r} \cdot \tau_1 \\ \rho_i &= \tau_i^{-1} \cdot \sigma_{(i-1)r+2} \sigma_{(i-1)r+4} \cdots \sigma_{ir+r} \cdot \tau_i, \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n-1, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 &= (\sigma_3 \sigma_5 \cdots \sigma_{2r-1})(\sigma_4 \sigma_6 \cdots \sigma_{2r-2}) \cdots (\sigma_{r-1} \sigma_{r+1} \sigma_{r+3})(\sigma_r \sigma_{r+2})(\sigma_{r+1}), \text{ and for } i > 1, \\ \tau_i &= (\sigma_{(i-1)r+3} \sigma_{(i-1)r+5} \cdots \sigma_{ir+r-1}) \cdots (\sigma_{ir-1} \sigma_{ir+1} \sigma_{ir+3})(\sigma_{ir} \sigma_{ir+2})(\sigma_{ir+1}). \end{aligned}$$

Using this, or experimenting with geometric braids, one can show that the monomial braids $\rho_0, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n-1}$ satisfy the relations

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{aligned} (\rho_0 \rho_1)^2 &= (\rho_1 \rho_0)^2, \quad \rho_i \rho_{i+1} \rho_i = \rho_{i+1} \rho_i \rho_{i+1} \quad (1 \leq i < n), \quad \text{and} \\ \rho_i \rho_j &= \rho_j \rho_i \quad (|j - i| > 1). \end{aligned}$$

Let $B(r, n)$ denote the group with generators $\rho_0, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n-1}$ and relations (2.5). This is the (full) monomial braid group, the fundamental group of the quotient space $F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)/W$, where $W = G(r, n)$ is the full monomial group, cf. [BMR]. Note that $B(r, n)$ is independent of r . This group admits natural surjection to $G(r, n)$, which

may be presented with generators $\rho_0, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_{n-1}$ and relations (2.5) together with

$$\rho_0^r = \rho_1^2 = \dots = \rho_{n-1}^2 = 1.$$

The pure monomial braid group may be realized as $P(r, n) = \ker(B(r, n) \rightarrow G(r, n))$, the kernel of the aforementioned surjection, see [BMR]. Elements of $P(r, n)$ are represented by (equivalence classes of) monomial braids β as above with the property that $b_j(0) = b_j(1)$ for all j , thus are elements of the fundamental group of the space $S(r, n)$, homeomorphic to the orbit configuration space $F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n)$. We specify a number of these pure monomial braids.

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let $X_i = \rho_{i-1} \cdots \rho_2 \rho_1 \rho_0 \rho_1 \rho_2 \cdots \rho_{i-1}$, and define

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} Z_j &= \rho_{j-1} \cdots \rho_2 \rho_1 \rho_0 \rho_1^{-1} \rho_2^{-1} \cdots \rho_{j-1}^{-1} \quad (1 \leq j \leq n), \\ A_{i,j}^{(p)} &= X_i^{p-r} \cdot \rho_{j-1} \cdots \rho_{i+1} \rho_i^2 \rho_{i+1}^{-1} \cdots \rho_{j-1}^{-1} \cdot X_i^{r-p} \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq n, \quad 1 \leq p \leq r). \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 2.2.1. *The pure monomial braids Z_j and $A_{i,j}^{(p)}$ ($1 \leq i < j$, $1 \leq p \leq r$) generate the factor $\mathbb{F}_{r(j-1)+1}$ in the realization $P(r, n) = \rtimes_{j=1}^n \mathbb{F}_{r(j-1)+1}$ of the pure monomial braid group as an iterated semidirect product of free groups. In particular, these braids (for $1 \leq j \leq n$) generate the group $P(r, n)$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that the braids Z_n , $A_{i,n}^{(p)}$ generate the free group $\mathbb{F}_{r(n-1)+1} = \ker(P(r, n) \rightarrow P(r, n-1))$. Identify the pure monomial braid group with the fundamental group of the space $S(r, n)$.

The free group $\mathbb{F}_{r(n-1)+1}$ is the fundamental group of the fiber of the projection $p_\Gamma : F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n) \rightarrow F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, n-1)$. Via the imbeddings $g_k : F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, k) \rightarrow F_\Gamma(\mathbb{C}^*, rk+1)$, this projection corresponds to the map $S(r, n) \rightarrow S(r, n-1)$ defined by forgetting the last r coordinates. In terms of geometric braids, this map is given by forgetting the last, or outermost, r strands. From this and the definitions of the braids Z_n and $A_{i,n}^{(p)}$, it is clear that these braids are elements of $\mathbb{F}_{r(n-1)+1} = \ker(P(r, n) \rightarrow P(r, n-1))$.

Recall from (2.3) that the strands of monomial braids are indexed by the points $0, k\zeta^p \in \mathbb{C}$ from which these braids emanate. Checking that the braid Z_n performs a full twist on the r strands emanating from $n\zeta, n\zeta^2, \dots, n\zeta^r$, and that $A_{i,n}^{(p)}$ simultaneously performs full twists on the pairs of strands emanating from $i\zeta^{p+q}$ and $n\zeta^q$, $1 \leq q \leq r$, we see that the homology classes of these braids are independent. It follows that the braids Z_n and $A_{i,n}^{(p)}$ generate the free group $\mathbb{F}_{r(n-1)+1}$. \square

In principle, Theorem 2.1.3 and the above result yield a presentation of the group $P(r, n)$ as an iterated semidirect product of free groups, see Remarks 1.1.7 and 1.1.9. See Theorem 1.4.3 for the special case $r = 2$. In general, the requisite Artin representation calculations are too complicated to pursue fruitfully. However, using Proposition 1.3.3, we can record some useful qualitative information concerning this presentation. Recall that \tilde{U} denotes some conjugate of an element U of a free group.

Proposition 2.2.2. *In the pure monomial braid group $P(r, n) = \rtimes_{j=1}^n \mathbb{F}_{r(j-1)+1}$, for $j < l$, the action of $\mathbb{F}_{r(j-1)+1}$ on $\mathbb{F}_{r(l-1)+1}$ is of the form*

$$\begin{aligned} Z_j^{-1} Z_l Z_j &= U \tilde{Z}_l U^{-1}, & (A_{i,j}^{(p)})^{-1} Z_l A_{i,j}^{(p)} &= \tilde{Z}_l, \\ Z_j^{-1} A_{k,l}^{(q)} Z_j &= V_k \tilde{A}_{k,l}^{(q)} V_k^{-1}, & (A_{i,j}^{(p)})^{-1} A_{k,l}^{(q)} A_{i,j}^{(p)} &= W_k \tilde{A}_{k,l}^{(q)} W_k^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $U = V_j = \tilde{A}_{j,l}^{(1)} \tilde{A}_{j,l}^{(2)} \cdots \tilde{A}_{j,l}^{(r-1)} \tilde{Z}_l \tilde{A}_{j,l}^{(r)}$, $V_k = 1$ if $k \neq j$, $W_i = \tilde{A}_{i,l}^{(q)} \tilde{A}_{j,l}^{(m)}$ if $q \equiv p+m \pmod{r}$, $W_j = \tilde{A}_{i,l}^{(m)} \tilde{A}_{j,l}^{(q)}$ if $m \equiv p+q \pmod{r}$, and $W_k = 1$ otherwise.

While the conjugates \tilde{Z}_l and $\tilde{A}_{i,l}^{(q)}$ in the free group $\mathbb{F}_{r(l-1)+1}$ which appear above are not readily accessible, one can use this result and some general facts from the

theory of hyperplane arrangements to obtain an explicit presentation of the group $P(r, n)$. We briefly recall these facts concerning the “Randell-Arvola” presentation of an arrangement group. See [Ra, Ar, OT, CS1] for detailed discussions.

For a general arrangement $\mathcal{A} = \{H_1, \dots, H_n\}$, the fundamental group $G = G(\mathcal{A})$ of the complement is generated by meridional loops, g_j about H_j . Relations in the group G arise from codimension two intersections of hyperplanes. If $H_1 \cap \dots \cap H_m$ is such an intersection, then in G one has a corresponding family of $m - 1$ relations

$$\tilde{g}_1 \tilde{g}_2 \cdots \tilde{g}_m = \tilde{g}_2 \cdots \tilde{g}_m \cdot \tilde{g}_1 = \cdots = \tilde{g}_m \cdot \tilde{g}_1 \cdots \tilde{g}_{m-1}.$$

This family of (commutation) relations is denoted by $[\tilde{g}_1, \dots, \tilde{g}_m]$.

For the monomial arrangement $A_{r,n}$, the codimension two intersections of hyperplanes are recorded implicitly in Proposition 2.2.2. They are, for $j < l$,

$$\begin{aligned} H_j \cap H_{j,l}^{(1)} \cap \cdots \cap H_{j,l}^{(r-1)} \cap H_l \cap H_{j,l}^{(r)}, & \quad H_j \cap H_{k,l}^{(q)} \text{ if } j \neq k, & \quad H_{i,j}^{(p)} \cap H_l, \\ H_{i,j}^{(p)} \cap H_{k,l}^{(q)} \text{ if } \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset, & \quad H_{i,j}^{(p)} \cap H_{i,l}^{(m)} \cap H_{j,l}^{(q)} \text{ if } m \equiv p + q \pmod{r}. \end{aligned}$$

While we do not record the conjugations arising in the iterated semidirect product structure of the group $P(r, n)$, we can, with some effort, record those arising in a Randell-Arvola presentation of this group. Recall the monomial braids $X_i = \rho_{i-1} \cdots \rho_2 \rho_1 \rho_0 \rho_1 \rho_2 \cdots \rho_{i-1}$. For $p < r$, write $A_{i,j}^{[p]} = A_{i,j}^{(p)} A_{i,j}^{(p+1)} \cdots A_{i,j}^{(r-1)}$. Set $A_{i,j}^{[r]} = 1$. We require the following technical result. We omit the proof, which is a delicate exercise using the relations (2.5) satisfied by monomial braids and the definition (2.6).

Lemma 2.2.3. *We have*

$$X_i^{-1} Z_l X_i = \begin{cases} Z_l & \text{if } l < i, \\ C_l^{-1} Z_l C_l & \text{if } l = i, \\ A_{i,l}^{(r-1)} Z_l (A_{i,l}^{(r-1)})^{-1} & \text{if } l > i, \end{cases}$$

where $C_l = A_{1,l}^{(r)} A_{2,l}^{(r)} \cdots A_{l-1,l}^{(r)}$, and

$$X_i^{-1} A_{k,l}^{(r)} X_i = \begin{cases} A_{k,l}^{(r)} & \text{if } i < k \text{ or } i > l, \\ A_{k,l}^{(r-1)} & \text{if } i = k, \\ A_{i,l}^{(r-1)} A_{k,l}^{(r)} (A_{i,l}^{(r-1)})^{-1} & \text{if } k < i < l, \\ D_k A_{k,l}^{(1)} D_k^{-1} & \text{if } i = l, \end{cases}$$

where $D_k = A_{k-1,k}^{[1]} A_{k-2,k}^{[1]} \cdots A_{1,k}^{[1]} Z_k C_k$.

Define elements $Q_{j,p} \in P(r, n)$ by $Q_{1,p} = 1$, and for $j \geq 2$,

$$Q_{j,p} = C_j \prod_{q=1}^p (D_1 A_{1,j}^{(q)} D_1^{-1} D_2 A_{2,j}^{(q)} D_2^{-1} \cdots D_{j-1} A_{j-1,j}^{(q)} D_{j-1}^{-1}).$$

Theorem 2.2.4. *The pure monomial braid group $P(r, n)$ admits a presentation with generators Z_j ($1 \leq j \leq n$), $A_{i,j}^{(p)}$ ($1 \leq i < j \leq n$, $1 \leq p \leq r$), and for $i < j < k < l$, relations*

$$(2.7) \quad [Z_j, Q_{j,r-1} A_{j,l}^{(1)} Q_{j,r-1}^{-1}, \dots, Q_{j,1} A_{j,l}^{(r-1)} Q_{j,1}^{-1}, Z_l, A_{j,l}^{(r)}],$$

$$(2.8) \quad [Z_i, A_{k,l}^{(p)}], \quad [A_{i,j}^{(p)}, Z_k], \quad [A_{i,j}^{[p]} Z_j (A_{i,j}^{[p]})^{-1}, (A_{i,k}^{(p)})^{(A_{i+1,k}^{(r)} \cdots A_{j,k}^{(r)})}], \quad 1 \leq p \leq r,$$

$$(2.9) \quad [A_{i,j}^{(p)}, A_{k,l}^{(q)}], \quad [A_{j,k}^{(p)}, A_{j,l}^{[p]} A_{i,l}^{(q)} (A_{j,l}^{[p]})^{-1}], \quad 1 \leq p, q \leq r,$$

$$(2.10) \quad [A_{j,k}^{[p]} A_{i,k}^{(q)} (A_{j,k}^{[p]})^{-1}, (A_{j,l}^{(p)})^{A_{k,l}^{(r)}}], \quad [A_{i,j}^{(p)}, A_{i,k}^{(p)}, A_{j,k}^{(r)}], \quad 1 \leq p, q \leq r,$$

$$(2.11) \quad [A_{i,j}^{(p)}, A_{j,k}^{(r-q)}, A_{j,k}^{[r-q+1]} A_{i,k}^{(p-q)} (A_{j,k}^{[r-q+1]})^{-1}], \quad 1 \leq q < p \leq r,$$

$$(2.12) \quad [D_i A_{i,j}^{(p)} D_i^{-1}, A_{j,k}^{(r-q)}, A_{j,k}^{[r-q+1]} A_{i,k}^{(r-q+p)} (A_{j,k}^{[r-q+1]})^{-1}], \quad 1 \leq p \leq q < r,$$

Sketch of Proof. It follows from the above discussion that the group $P(r, n)$ admits a presentation of this form. We sketch how one may use Lemma 2.2.3 and the monomial braid relations (2.5) to show that the conjugating words appearing in the relation families (2.7)–(2.12) are as asserted.

Using (2.5), one can show that $Z_1 A_{1,2}^{(1)} \cdots A_{1,2}^{(r-1)} Z_2 A_{1,2}^{(r)} = (\rho_0 \rho_1)^{2r}$ commutes with Z_1 , Z_2 , and $A_{1,2}^{(p)}$ for each p . Relations (2.7) with $(j, l) = (1, 2)$ follow. Let $\nu_2 = \rho_1 \rho_2$ and $\nu_j = \rho_1 \cdots \rho_j \cdot \nu_{j-1}^{-1}$ for $j > 2$. Then $\nu_j Z_1 \nu_j^{-1} = Z_j$ and $\nu_j Z_2 \nu_j^{-1} = Z_{j+1}$. Conjugating (2.7) with $(j, l) = (1, 2)$ by ν_j yields (2.7) for any j and $l = j + 1$. Conjugating these last relations by $\rho_1 \cdots \rho_{j+1}$ yields (2.7) in general.

Similarly, using (2.5), one can show that the following relations hold in $P(r, n)$:

$$[Z_i, A_{j,k}^{(r)}], \quad [Z_j, (A_{i,k}^{(r)})^{(A_{i+1,k}^{(r)} \cdots A_{j,k}^{(r)})}], \quad \text{and} \quad [A_{i,j}^{(r)}, Z_k].$$

Repeated conjugation these relations by X_t , $t = i, j, k$, and use of Lemma 2.2.3 yields the relations (2.8).

Finally, it is clear from the definition (2.6) that the pure monomial braids $A_{i,j}^{(r)}$ satisfy the classical pure braid relations (1.4). These relations may be rewritten as

$$[A_{i,j}^{(r)}, A_{k,l}^{(r)}], \quad [A_{j,k}^{(r)}, A_{i,l}^{(r)}], \quad [A_{i,k}^{(r)}, (A_{j,l}^{(r)})^{A_{k,l}^{(r)}}], \quad \text{and} \quad [A_{i,j}^{(r)}, A_{i,k}^{(r)}, A_{j,k}^{(r)}].$$

Repeated conjugation these relations by X_t , $t = i, j, k, l$, and use of Lemma 2.2.3 yields the relations (2.9)–(2.12). \square

Remark 2.2.5. In the special case $r = 2$, one can check that the presentations of the generalized pure braid group $PB_n = P(2, n)$ given in Theorems 1.4.3 and 2.2.4 are equivalent. The correspondence between the generators in these two results is given by $a_{i,j} = A_{i,j}^{(2)}$, $b_{i,j} = A_{i,j}^{(1)}$, and $c_j = Z_j$.

2.3. The Lie Algebra Associated to the Lower Central Series.

We now show how the results of the previous section may be used to determine the structure of the Lie algebra associated to the lower central series of the pure monomial braid group.

For any group G , let G_k denote the k -th lower central series subgroup, defined inductively by $G_1 = G$ and $G_{k+1} = [G_k, G]$ for $k \geq 1$. Let $\text{gr } G = \bigoplus_{k \geq 1} G(k)$, where $G(k) = G_k / G_{k+1}$. The map (of sets) $G \times G \rightarrow G$ given by the commutator, $(x, y) \mapsto [x, y] = xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$, induces a bilinear map $\text{gr } G \times \text{gr } G \rightarrow \text{gr } G$ which defines a Lie algebra structure on $\text{gr } G$, see for instance [Se, Chapter I].

Example 2.3.1. If $G = \mathbb{F}_n$ is a finitely generated free group, then $\text{gr } G$ is isomorphic to the free Lie algebra $L(n)$ on n generators, see [Se, Chapter IV].

The additive structure of the Lie algebra associated to the lower central series of the fundamental group of the complement of a fiber-type arrangement is given by the following result.

Theorem 2.3.2 (Falk and Randell [FR1], Theorem 3.1). *Let $1 \rightarrow H \xrightarrow{i} G \xrightarrow{j} K \rightarrow 1$ be a split extension of groups such that K acts trivially on H_1/H_2 . Then the induced sequence of graded abelian groups, $0 \rightarrow \text{gr } H \rightarrow \text{gr } G \rightarrow \text{gr } K \rightarrow 0$, is split exact.*

In the case where G is the group of a fiber-type arrangement, the proof of this result in [FR1] shows that the lower central series quotients $G(k)$ are free abelian for all k , see [FR2]. Applying this result and observation inductively, we obtain

Corollary 2.3.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be a fiber-type arrangement with exponents $\{d_1, \dots, d_\ell\}$ and group G . Then, as abelian groups, $\text{gr } G \cong L(d_1) \oplus L(d_2) \oplus \cdots \oplus L(d_\ell)$.*

We now pursue the Lie bracket relations in $\text{gr } G$ for these groups, in particular for the pure monomial braid groups $P(r, n)$.

In the situation of Theorem 2.3.2, the group $G \cong H \rtimes_{\alpha} K$ may be realized as the semidirect product of H and K , determined by a homomorphism $\alpha : K \rightarrow \text{Out}(H)$. If $s : K \rightarrow G$ denotes the splitting, then G is generated by $i(H)$ and $s(K)$. Identifying H and K with their images in G , we have relations $x^{-1}yx = \alpha(x)(y)$ in G for $y \in H$ and $x \in K$. If the action of K on H is by conjugation, the Lie bracket relations in $\text{gr } G$ are readily obtained from the relations in G itself, as follows.

Lemma 2.3.4. *Let $y \in H$ and $x \in K$. If $x^{-1}yx = wyw^{-1}$ for some $w \in H$, then $[\bar{x} + \bar{w}, \bar{y}] = 0$ in $\text{gr } G$, where \bar{x} , \bar{y} , and \bar{w} are the images of x , y , and w in $\text{gr } G$.*

Proof. Rewriting $x^{-1}yx = wyw^{-1}$ as $1_G = xwyw^{-1}x^{-1}y^{-1} = [xw, y] \in G_2$, the result follows from the commutator identity $[xw, y] = [x, [w, y]][w, y][x, y]$ in G . \square

We subsequently write simply g , as opposed to \bar{g} , for the image in $\text{gr } G$ of $g \in G$.

Example 2.3.5. The structure of the Lie algebra associated to the lower central series of the classical pure braid group $P_n = \rtimes_{j=1}^{n-1} \mathbb{F}_j$ was determined by Kohno [K2]. The above considerations may be used to recover this result. By Corollary 2.3.3, we have $\text{gr } P_n \cong \bigoplus_{j=1}^{n-1} L(j)$, where the free Lie algebra $L(j)$ is generated by $A_{1,j+1}, \dots, A_{j,j+1}$. Applying Lemma 2.3.4 to the defining relations (1.4) of P_n , we see that the Lie bracket relations in $\text{gr } P_n$ are the “infinitesimal pure braid relations,” given by

$$\begin{aligned} [A_{i,j} + A_{i,k} + A_{j,k}, A_{m,k}] &= 0 \quad \text{for } m = i, j, \text{ and} \\ [A_{i,j}, A_{k,l}] &= 0 \quad \text{for } \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

The Lie algebra $\text{gr } P_n$ arises in a number of other contexts. For instance, the integral homology, $H_*(\Omega F(\mathbb{C}^k, n))$, of the loop space of the classical configuration space was recently computed by Fadell and Hussein [FH]. Subsequently, Cohen and Gitler [CG] showed that, with appropriate regrading, the Lie algebra of primitives, $PH_*(\Omega F(\mathbb{C}^k, n))$, is isomorphic to $\text{gr } P_n$ for $k \geq 2$.

The orbit configuration spaces $F_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{C}^k \setminus \{0\}, n)$, where $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}$ acts on $\mathbb{C}^k \setminus \{0\}$ by multiplication by a primitive r -th root of unity, provide natural generalizations of these results. In the case $k = 1$, using Theorem 2.2.4 (or Proposition 2.2.2), we obtain:

Theorem 2.3.6. *Let $\text{gr } P(r, n)$ be the Lie algebra associated to the lower central series of the pure monomial braid group. Then, $\text{gr } P(r, n) \cong \bigoplus_{j=0}^{n-1} L(rj+1)$ as abelian groups, where $L(rj+1)$ is generated by Z_{j+1} and $A_{i,j+1}^{(p)}$, $1 \leq i \leq j$, $1 \leq p \leq r$. The Lie bracket relations in $\text{gr } P(r, n)$ are given by*

$$\begin{aligned} [Z_j + Z_l + A_{j,l}^{(1)} + A_{j,l}^{(2)} + \dots + A_{j,l}^{(r)}, Y] &= 0 \quad \text{for } Y = Z_l, Y = A_{j,l}^{(p)}, 1 \leq p \leq r, \\ [A_{i,j}^{(p)} + A_{i,k}^{(q)} + A_{j,k}^{(m)}, Y] &= 0 \quad \text{for } Y = A_{i,k}^{(q)}, A_{j,k}^{(m)}, q \equiv p + m \pmod{r}, \\ [A_{i,j}^{(p)}, A_{k,l}^{(q)}] &= 0 \quad \text{for } \{i, j\} \cap \{k, l\} = \emptyset, 1 \leq p, q \leq r, \text{ and} \\ [Z_k, A_{i,j}^{(p)}] &= 0 \quad \text{for } k \neq i, j \text{ and } 1 \leq p \leq r. \end{aligned}$$

For $k \geq 2$, consider the loop space $\Omega F_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{C}^k \setminus \{0\}, n)$. The Lie algebra of primitives in the homology, $H_*(\Omega F_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{C}^k \setminus \{0\}, n))$, was calculated by Xicoténcatl [Xi, Theorem 3.1.2]. Comparing the Lie bracket relations obtained there and those in $\text{gr } P(r, n)$ recorded above, we obtain the following, which was conjectured in [Xi, Section 3.7].

Corollary 2.3.7. *For $k \geq 2$, with appropriate regrading, the Lie algebra $\text{gr } P(r, n)$ is isomorphic to the Lie algebra of primitives, $PH_*(\Omega F_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{C}^k \setminus \{0\}, n))$, in the Hopf algebra $H_*(\Omega F_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{C}^k \setminus \{0\}, n))$.*

Similar considerations reveal the structure of the Lie algebra associated to the lower central series of the fundamental group of the complement of an arbitrary fiber-type arrangement \mathcal{A} defined by $Q(\mathcal{A}) = \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} Q_j(x_1, \dots, x_j)$. Recall the presentation of the group G of such an arrangement from Remark 1.1.9, with generators $x_{q,j}$ and relations $x_{p,i}^{-1} x_{q,j} x_{p,i} = \eta_j(x_{p,i})(x_{q,j})$. The generators $x_{q,j}$ correspond to the hyperplanes $H_{q,j}$ defined by the degree d_j polynomial $Q_j(x_1, \dots, x_j)$, and $\eta_j = \alpha_{d_j} \circ \gamma_j$ is the composition of the Artin representation and the homomorphism induced by the map g_j of (1.6).

From the identification of the monodromy of the strictly linearly fibered bundle $M(\mathcal{A}_j) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{A}_{j-1})$ in Section 1.3, for $i < j$ we have $\gamma_j(x_{p,i}) = \prod_{k=1}^r A_{V_k}^{\zeta_k}$, where $V = (V_1 \mid V_2 \mid \dots \mid V_r)$ is the partition of $[d_j]$ recording the hyperplanes of $\mathcal{A}_j \setminus \mathcal{A}_{j-1}$ which meet $H_{p,i}$ in codimension two, cf. Theorem 1.3.1 and Remark 1.3.2. Applying the Artin representation as in Proposition 1.3.3, the relations in G may be expressed more explicitly as

$$(2.13) \quad x_{p,i}^{-1} \cdot t_q \cdot x_{p,i} = \tilde{t}_{V_k} \cdot \tilde{t}_q \cdot \tilde{t}_{V_k}^{-1},$$

where $t_m = x_{m,j}$ for $1 \leq m \leq d_j$ and V_k is the unique block of V containing q .

Theorem 2.3.8. *Let \mathcal{A} be a fiber-type arrangement with exponents $\{d_1, \dots, d_{\ell}\}$, and group $G = G(\mathcal{A})$. Then, $\text{gr } G \cong \bigoplus_{j=1}^{\ell} L(d_j)$ as abelian groups, where $L(d_j)$ is generated by $x_{q,j}$, $1 \leq p \leq d_j$, $1 \leq j \leq \ell$. The Lie bracket relations in $\text{gr } G$ are given by*

$$(2.14) \quad [x_{p,i} + x_{q_1,j} + x_{q_2,j} + \dots + x_{q_m,j}, x_{q_k,j}] = 0 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq m,$$

where $1 \leq i < j \leq \ell$ and $\{q_1, \dots, q_m\}$ is maximal such that $\text{codim } H_{p,i} \cap \bigcap_{k=1}^m H_{q_k,j} = 2$.

Proof. The isomorphism, $\text{gr } G \cong \bigoplus_{j=1}^{\ell} L(d_j)$, of graded abelian groups was noted in Corollary 2.3.3 above. The Lie bracket relations in $\text{gr } G$ may be obtained by applying Lemma 2.3.4 to the relations (2.13). \square

For any arrangement \mathcal{A} of n hyperplanes, the (rational) holonomy Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of the complement M is the quotient of the free Lie algebra $L_{\mathbb{Q}}(n) = L(H_1(M; \mathbb{Q}))$ by the image of the map $H_1(M; \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow \bigwedge^2 H_1(M; \mathbb{Q})$ dual to the cup product. For a fiber-type arrangement with exponents $\{d_1, \dots, d_{\ell}\}$, Jambu [Ja] shows that $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}} \cong \bigoplus_{j=1}^{\ell} L_{\mathbb{Q}}(d_j)$ as graded vector spaces. For an arbitrary arrangement, Kohno [K1] shows that $\mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is generated by elements x_1, \dots, x_n in one-to-one correspondence with the hyperplanes of \mathcal{A} , with relations

$$(2.15) \quad [x_{q_1} + x_{q_2} + \dots + x_{q_m}, x_{q_k}] = 0, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m,$$

for each maximal family $\{H_{q_1}, \dots, H_{q_m}\}$ of hyperplanes of \mathcal{A} with $\text{codim } \bigcap_{k=1}^m H_{q_k} = 2$.

In light of this result, by imposing the relations (2.15) on the free Lie algebra $L(n) = L_{\mathbb{Z}}(n) = L(H_1(M; \mathbb{Z}))$, we may consider the integral holonomy Lie algebra $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ of M . Furthermore, comparing the relations (2.14) and (2.15) for a fiber-type arrangement, we have the following result, which may also be obtained from the work of Kohno [K1, K2], together with the results of Falk and Randell stated above.

Corollary 2.3.9. *Let \mathcal{A} be a fiber-type arrangement with complement M and group G . Then the integral holonomy Lie algebra \mathcal{L} of M is isomorphic to the Lie algebra $\text{gr } G$ associated to the lower central series of G .*

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